THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IX., N°. 438. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1858. PRICE, TAELS 15 ₱ ANNUM.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

ALL parties having claims against the late firm of KUPFERSCHMID & DATO or the present firm of KUPFERSCHMID & Co. are requested to send the same in for settlement *before the 1st of January*, 1859; and all parties indebted to the same are requested to make immediate payment to

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

1ja Shanghai, 6th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

ALL Parties having Claims on the Estate of the undersigned are requested to send in particulars, without delay, to either of the undermentioned who have been appointed Inspectors in liquidation.

D. BURJORJEE.

W. H. VACHER,
J. F. H. TRAUTMANN,
J. F. CARTER,
and C. D. LALCACA.

tf Shanghai, 27th October, 1858.

NOTIFICATION.

Consulat de France à Changhaï et Ningpo.
Le 18 *Février* 1858.

LES créanciers de la maison BOHSTEDT & Co., dont la faillite a été légalement déclarée par son chef M. JULIUS BOHSTEDT à Changhaï, sont invités à déposer leurs titres et réclamations, entre les mains de M. J. F. H. TRAUTMANN, nommé par le Consul de S. M. I., syndic de la dite faillite.

Le Chancelier,
B. EDAN.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

I HAVE established in Shanghai a branch of my Firm for the transactions of a Mercantile Business, and Mr. RAHIM HEMRAJ is authorized to sign for me by procuration.

EBRAHIM SOOMAR.

tf Shanghai, 10th December, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT JARVIE was admitted a Partner in our Firm, *on 1st July last.*

GILMAN & Co.,
of Canton, Shanghai & Foochow.

5mr Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

NOTICE.

WE have established a branch of our firm at Hongkong.

Mr. ROWLAND HAMILTON, and Mr. HUBERT MARSHALL MURRAY GRAY are admitted partners in our firm.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 18th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. EDWARD BRUNNER has this day been admitted a partner in my firm, which henceforth will be signed J. TOBLER & Co.

JULIUS TOBLER.

tf Shanghai, 18th October, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES JOSEPH MACKENZIE is admitted a Partner in our Firm.

DENT & Co.

tf Hongkong, 18th October, 1858.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON AND CHINA.

(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.)

SHANHAE BRANCH.

THIS Branch is now open for *General Banking Business.* CURRENT ACCOUNTS can be opened, on which no Commission will be charged, or Interest allowed.

For SHROFFING, a charge of 50 Cents per Mille will be made.

INTEREST

will be allowed on *Fixed Deposit* accounts, subject to,—

Three Months Notice of Withdrawal, at 5 { perCent, per Annum.
Six do., „ „ „ 6 „
Twelve do., „ „ „ 7 „

The Branch *purchases Bills*, and *grants Drafts*, on the LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, and the Agencies in BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, CEYLON, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG,—the *Rates* for which may be had on application.

RICHD. NEWBY,
Manager.

tf Shanghae, 18th September, 1858.

NOTICE.

MR. ALEXANDER CUSHNY is authorized to sign for our Firm at Shanghai per procuration.

JAMES MACDONALD & Co.

18de London, 19th July, 1858.

NEW OPENING OF THE CHINESE TRADE.

EAST India and China Agency, established for 10 years in the city of London. The undersigned having a thorough knowledge of the leading European markets, and nearly 20 years experience in the purchase of the English staples, suitable to India and China, would be happy to take charge of Consignments to England, and to invest the proceeds, in the purchase of any description of manufactures that may be required.

Special attention directed to the execution of orders for goods of the following leading branches of trade, viz.

WOOLLEN GOODS selected from the best manufacturers in the West of England, Yorkshire, Russia, and German houses.

COTTON GOODS of the width, and substance, adapted to the Chinese wants, from the leading manufacturers at Manchester.

AMERICAN DRILLS and SHEETINGS, selected from the best manufacturers, long known to the Chinese Trade.

Those parties desirous to avail themselves of the important advantages of the advertisers experience, have only to send full particulars of the goods, and of the markets they prefer, and they may depend upon their orders being executed with that care, and minute study, which cannot fail to please the tastes of the Chinese consumers.

HENRY CASSIN,
Commission Merchant,

tf 5, Leadenhall Street, London.

INSURANCES.

"HAMBURG—BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY."

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above named Company are prepared to grant policies against fire at Shanghai to the extent of Mex. $35,000,—on one risk, as under:

1, On Buildings or on their contents.
2, On Ships, lying in port, or on their contents.

For further particulars apply to

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents in Shanghai.

tf Shanghai, 1st December, 1858.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above named Company, at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.

tf Shanghai, 15th September, 1858.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy,* the *Straits, Ceylon,* the *Presidencies of India, Suez,* and *England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

For RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

M. FISCHER, *Hongkong.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
H. T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
T. H. TRONSON, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 26th June, 1858.

NETHERLANDS INDIAN MARINE AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the Company in China, are prepared to grant Insurance on ORDINARY MARINE RISKS to Europe, United States, India, the Straits, Java, or the Colonies, at the Rates of Premium current with the Local Offices. *Policies payable in* HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, PENANG, and BATAVIA.

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 13th February, 1857.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF LIVERPOOL.

CAPITAL TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Trustees:

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
JOHN NAYLOR, Esq.
CHARLES TURNER, Esq., *Chairman.*

THE Company is prepared to grant Policies of Insurance against FIRE on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or its contents. Attention is directed to the fact that the Policies of this Company are NOT SUSPENDED in the event of invasion or insurrection.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.,
Agents for Shanghai.

Shanghae, 10th July, 1856.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Calcutta, Manila, Bombay* and *London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1855.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of* 1 *per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participate in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken: any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, EX *VERSAILLES.*

THE undersigned have just received ex *Versailles*, a fine assortment of Scotch Tweeds, Highland Cloaks, Lambs Wool Socks, Caps, Twilled Flannel Monkey Jackets, Cloth Gloves, Mixed Tweed and Colored Beaver Coats, which they offer for sale at reasonable prices,

H. FOGG & Co.

25de Shanghai, 22d November, 1858.

FOR SALE.

NOTICE.

MRS. MARSH begs to inform the Ladies of Hongkong and the outports, that she has just arrived from Europe with a splendid assortment of Silks and Millinery, comprising all that is most recherché and fashionable in rich Lyons Silks, Velvets and Ribbons, Real and Imitation Valenciennes and Brussells Laces. A rich assortment of Lingerie Mantillas in Velvet, Silk, Lace, and Cloth, carefully selected from one of the most fashionable Houses in Paris. Barege, Gauze, Tulle, and Tarlatane Robes in great variety of all the latest designs. Parasols, Fans, Flowers, Cambric Hankerchiefs, Colored Kid Gloves, from Jouvin. Boots and shoes, from Viault Este. Rich Berlin Patterns partly Worked, Beads and Bugles, Gold and Coloured Braids, &c., &c., &c., and a great variety of goods too numerous to mention in an advertisement, which will be open for inspection on Monday the 15th instant.

MRS. Marsh begs to remind Ladies that all these goods have been carefully selected by herself, from some of the best houses in Paris, Lyons, and London, and from the long experience she has had in China, she flatters herself that an inspection of her Show Rooms will give satisfaction.

1ja Hongkong, 12th November, 1858.

FOR SALE.

TABLES showing Cost of Tea laid down in England and America.—Compiled by P. LOUREIRO.

Price $3 Mex. each.

Apply to the *North-China Herald* office.

tf Shanghai, 23d September, 1858.

FOR SALE.

SPARKLING Moselle, and Hock.
Giesler's Champagne, Sherry, and Claret.
Old Sherry, and Old Port.

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.

tf Shanghai, 24th August, 1858.

FOR SALE.

CLARET (five qualities); Ermitage 1842; Champagne (two qualities); Sparkling St. Péray; Muscat de Frontignan; Malaga; Pale Brandy; Brown do.; and Kirschwasser, &c., &c.

Great assortment of sweet Liqueurs.

Best salad Oil.

All in 1 doz. Cases.

X. SALABELLE & CIE.
Tchang-fou, North Gate Street corner of Bridge Street.

tf Shanghai, August 6th, 1858.

RECEIVED BY THE LAST OVERLAND MAIL AND PER "CHALLENGER."

A CHOICE assortment of MILLINERY, Ladies and Children's Summer DRESSES and other GOODS; French BOOTS and SHOES; Baby LINEN, TOYS, &c., &c.

Chez. MADAME WRIGHT,
Magasin des Modes.
Barrier Road,

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

FOR SALE.

Price One Tael per Copy,

JOURNAL OF THE SHANGHAI LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY,

at
FOGG & Co.; HALL & HOLTZ;
and
KUPFERSCHMID & Co.

tf Shanghai, 6th August, 1858.

BOOKS ON SALE.

AT H. FOGG & Co.

	price per copy.
WILLIAMS' Dictionary of the Chinese language, ...	$7.00
Do. Commercial Guide, ...	3.00
The same with map of China,	3.50
Do. Map of China, Mounted,.....	2.00
Do. „ „ Pocket,......	1.00
Do. Middle Kingdom, 2 vols. with a Map.	

tf Shanghai, 7th April, 1858.

WORKS ON SALE.

At the London Mission Printing Office,
SHANGHAE.

TO be had also at the Office of the *North-China Herald*—

Medhurst's STATE and PROSPECTS of CHINA.	*Tls.*2.0.0
FOKIEN or AMOY DICTIONARY, 1 vol. 4to.,....................	10.0.0
CHINESE and ENGLISH DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,............	10.0.0
ENGLISH and CHINESE DICTIONARY, 2 vols. 8vo.,............	10.0.0
ENGLISH and JAPANESE VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,..........	2.0.0
COREAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 8vo.,...........	2.0.0
FORMOSAN and ENGLISH VOCABULARY, 1 vol. 12mo.,........	1.0.0
ANCIENT CHINA, 1 vol. 8vo., ...	2.0.0
THEOLOGY of the CHINESE,....	1.5.0
THE TRUE MEANING of the word *SHIN*, or "SPIRIT,"..........	0.5.0
GLANCE at the INTERIOR of CHINA,......................	1.0.0
THE CHINAMAN ABROAD, or a Desultory Account of the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, by *Ong-t'hae-hae,*	0.5.0
ON THE SILK MANUFACTURE, & CULTIVATION of the MULBERRY, ...	0.7.5
GENERAL DESCRIPTION of SHANGHAE and its Environs,..	1.0.0
NARRATIVE of a MISSION to the JEWS at Kae-fung Foo, ...	0.5.0
FAC-SIMILES of 4 ancient Hebrew Manuscripts, from the Synagogue at Kae-fung Foo,............	1.0.0
NOTIONS of the CHINESE concerning GOD and SPIRITS........	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the SHANGHAE DIALECT, ...	2.0.0
MEMOIRS of the Life and Labours of Dr. MORRISON..................	3.0.0
CHINESE PHONETIC VOCABULARY,—1 Rupee each, or 3 copies for	1.0.0
ÆSOP'S FABLES, in Chinese and English,.............................	2.0.0
GRAMMAR of the Mandarin Colloquial Dialect of the Chinese language, ...	2.0.0

PUBLIC SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned has received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, on *Monday, the 20th inst.*, at 11 A.M., the following property at present occupied by Messrs. BLENKIN, RAWSON & Co., on conditions to be submitted at the period of sale, viz:—

Lot 1.

The piece of LAND bounded on the North by the Consulate Road, on the West by Bridge Street, on the South by Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s property, and on the East by the centre of the ditch running into the Soochow Creek, registered at the British Consulate as Lot N°. 37, measuring 6-*mow* 2-*fun* 7-*le* 3-*haou*, with the newly built Chinese Hong standing thereon, comprising a Godown of 110 feet by 30 feet and numerous Dwelling Houses, built at a cost of Tls. 4,500, and let on a ground lease, at £235 Sterling per annum, for a term of five years commencing on 1st Jany., 1858. On the expiration of this lease all buildings become the property of the owner of the Land.

Lot 2.

The large commodious DWELLING HOUSE with very convenient out Buildings attached, also large Stable and Carriage House with all necessary out Buildings, situated to the South of the Consulate Road, the land measuring 10-*mow* (more or less) being the Lot registered at the British Consulate as Lot N°. 41 and a portion of Lot N°. 2 bounded on the West by the centre of the ditch running into the Soochow Creek, on the South by Messrs. Gibb, Livingston & Co.'s property.

Lot 3.

The DWELLING HOUSE, TREASURY, spacious GODOWNS, and OUT-HOUSES situated on the Bund, the land measuring 14-*mow* (more or less) being a portion of Lot registered at the British Consulate as Lot N°. 2.

TERMS OF SALE:

One third of the purchase money to be paid on the fall of the Hammer and the remainder within seven days.

The purchaser failing to complete his purchase, to forfeit the first instalment paid by him.

All Expenses of Transfer and Consular charges to be borne by the purchaser.

Payment to be made in Shanghai Sycee.

The Premises will be on view any day previous to the sale.

The Sale will take place in the House of Sale Lot No. 2.

For plans and further particulars, apply to

BARNES DALLAS.

18de Shanghai, 11th December, 1858.

HOUSES & LAND.

FOR SALE AT FOOCHOW.

THE brick and stone built House now occupied by the undersigned as a Store, at Foochow The House is nearly new and was built under the supervision of a foreigner, and is located in a desirable situation for either a Dwelling House, Store or Godown, has a good water frontage and is easy of access from both the Street and River.

The above will be sold with the Ground and Outhouses and with or without the Stock and Furniture.

Plans can be seen and full particulars had by applying to

KUPFERSCHMID & Co.,
Shanghai & Foochow.

tf Shanghai, 16th October, 1858.

TO LET.

THE House and Godown next to *Wha-Shing*, lately occupied by Messrs. SALABELLE & Cie. For particulars apply to

T. J. BIRDSEYE.

tf Shanghai, 1st October, 1858.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling Houses, and Godowns at present occupied by Messrs. MONCREIFF, GROVE & Co., either together or separately; entry to the Godowns from *1st October*, and to the Dwelling Houses from *1st January*.

For particulars apply to

TURNER & Co.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

AT FOOCHOW, PAGODA ANCHORAGE.

TO BE DISPOSED OF

A DESIRABLE Location including a comfortable Bungalow, Furniture, good stock of Genuine Medicines and a good Medical Practice, at present worth from 4 *a* 5,000 Dollars per annum.

For particulars apply to

B. A. WARDELL.

tf Shanghai, 2d July, 1858.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PIANO FORTES.

TUNED, and LESSONS given at moderate charges. Address D. D. at Mr. W. H. MOORE'S, *Hoong Kow.*

1ja Shanghai, 10th December, 1858.

McKENZIE & CO.,

Ship Chandlers, Storekeepers,
General Agents and Provisioners.
NEAR THE FRENCH CONSULATE
SHANGHAI.

THE SHANGHAE HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

HAS been enlarged, and can accommodate PRIVATE Patients with comfort.

The terms are,

For Private Room, ...Tls. 2.0.0 a day.
„ Officers do. .... „ 1.5.0 „
„ General Wards,.... „ 1.0.0 „

Washing One Tael per month extra.

The Lowest charge is Seven Taels.

F. C. SIBBALD, M.D., *Surgeon.*
MR. NEWMAN, *Apothecary.*

☞ The DISPENSARY is well stocked with Medicine, which may be had on application to the Apothecary.

tf Shanghai, July 17th, 1857.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

A POSTSCRIPT to the *North-China Herald* is published for transmission to Hongkong and Chinese ports by every favorable opportunity. It contains a *precis* of News, Daily quotations of Exchange and Opium, Arrivals, Clearances, and Departures of Vessels, from the date of the last previous publication until the latest hour.

PRICE 1 MEX: DOLLAR per month, payable Quarterly

To Hongkong Subscribers to the *Daily Shipping and Commercial News*, Free.

Subscriptions received at this Office and by Messrs. MCEWEN & Co., Hongkong.

tf Shanghai, 10th November, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to inform the Community of Shanghai, that they are prepared to take PHOTOGRAPHS of various sizes.

Likenesses of INDIVIDUALS or FAMILY GROUPS, by the Stereoscopic process are also taken at moderate prices.

They hope by giving satisfaction to obtain a share of the public patronage.

LEGRAND, TARTARIN & CIE.

tf Shanghai, 31st August, 1858.

H. FOGG & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS,
GENERAL AGENTS, AND
AUCTIONEERS.
SHANGHAE.

HALL & HOLTZ,

SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS
AND BAKERS,
BREAD AND BISCUITS.
SHANGHAE.

E. A. REYNOLDS,

Superintendent of the Dry Dock,
AND HEAVING DOWN HULKS
"WILLIAM THE FOURTH."
AND
"SOUNDARY."

All Orders for Carpenter's, Caulker's, Blacksmith's, Coppersmith's and Brazier's Work, promptly attended to.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

TAR, Pitch, Oakum, American White Oak, and Pine Planks, Spars, and Ships' Timber.

Copper, and Metal Sheathing, Bolts, Spikes, and Nails.

Boiler Plates from 1/8th *a* 9/16th, Sheet and Bar Iron, Anchors, Chains, Hawse-Pipes, Shackles, Hooks, Thimbles, Clew-Irons, Marline-Spikes, Screw-Bolts, Spikes, and Nails of all sizes.

Manila, Hemp and Coir Cordage, Cotton and Flax Canvas, and Twine.

Winches, Fire Engines and Force Pumps, for sale and on hire.

DRY DOCK, HONG-QUE,
July 18th, 1857.

KIN-TEE-YUEN,

CAN SUPPLY PARTIES WITH SILKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION;
GAUZES OF NEWEST PATTERNS;
SHAWLS, and APRONS;
AND EMBROIDERED WORK OF THE LAST FASHIONS,
AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES.
TSING-KEE SHOP,
Near the French Consulate.
Shanghai, 1st September, 1855.

SAEKEE & CO.,

Yang-king-pang Street, three doors from Messrs. H. FOGG *& Co.*

HAS FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Silks, Satins, new pattern Gauzes, Crapes, Embroideries, Nankeens, Sarsnets, Pongees and every description of Silk Piece-goods of Soo-chow Manufacture.

ALSO,

Lacqueredware, Grass Cloth, Ivory Carvings, &c., &c., &c.

AND,

Champagne and other Wines.

ALGAR & STREET,

Colonial Newspaper & Commission Agents.
THE COLONIAL PRESS
SUPPLIED WITH
NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, TYPE, INK, PRESSES, CORRESPONDENT'S LETTERS,
AND ANY EUROPEAN GOODS,
ON LONDON TERMS.

COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS received at this Office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

11, Clement's Lane,
Lombard Street, London.

ADVERTISEMENT.

R. T. PRITCHETT, RIFLE, GUN, AND SWORD MANUFACTURER to Her Majesty's War Department and the Hon. East India Company, begs to call the attention of Officers and Gentlemen abroad to the sound quality and efficiency of the Arms he produces, both for Military purposes and the Sports of the Field. Every GUN sold by R. T. PRITCHETT is manufactured on the premises, and every RIFLE is bored, rifled, and shot under his personal superintendence. For both large or small bore the PRITCHETT BULLET, as adopted by H. M. Government, without cup or plug, is found most serviceable—very numerous testimonials having been received of its range and truth of flight. To the manufacture of SWORDS also, great attention is paid, the most efficient proof of strength and spring being applied, a guarantee given of the quality of the blade, which is uniformly tested by powerful machinery in the presence of the purchaser, before made up.

86, St. James's-street London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CIRCULAR.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steam-ship *Formosa*, Captain H. Browne, will be despatched from Shanghai, on *Thursday, the 23d December, at day-light*, with Her Majesty's Mails for conveyance to Europe *vid* Hongkong.

She will have room for 2,700 Bales of Silk for Ports beyond Suez.

Cargo will be received on board up to 5 P.M. of *Tuesday, the 21st December*, and Parcels at this Office until *Noon* of the same day.

Correct forms of Bills of Lading can be had on application to this Office. Bills of Lading cannot be signed under six Taels.

Particular attention is requested as to the time Parcels can be received at this Office

E. WARDEN, *Agent.*

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Shanghai, 18th December, 1858.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are appointed Agents for the *Underwriters and Marine Insurance Companies of Hamburg.*

HARKORT & Co.

tf Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

WANTED TO BORROW.

THE sum of *Three thousand Dollars* for the term of one year or more as may be agreed upon, and for which twelve per cent will be given with adequate security.

Address Beta care of the Editor of the *North-China Herald.*

tf Shanghai, 17th December. 1858.

HARDWARE
BY
PUBLIC AUCTION.

TO be sold on the premises of the undersigned on *Monday and Tuesday next, the 20th and 21st instant*, commencing at 10 o'clock A.M precisely.

A large assortment of Hardware Nickel Silver, Britannia Metal, and fine Earthen Ware, viz:

Best quality Table Cutlery, Pocket do., Razors Scissors, Files, Joiners Tools, Edge do., Saws Flasks, Pouches, Dram Bottles.

Nickel Silver ware consisting of Table, Dessert, Tea Spoons and Forks, Soup Ladles and Gravy Spoons.

Britannia ware consisting of Table, Dessert and Tea Spoons. Ink Stands, Dish Covers and Dishes, Coffee and Tea Pots.

Electro-plated on Britannia Metal, consisting of Pedestal and Chamber Candlesticks with glass shades.

Earthen ware Jugs with Britannia mountings of different sizes.

Catalogues for the above will be issued two days previous to the sale.

Goods are now on view.

H. FOGG & Co.,
Auctioneers.

o Shanghai, 17th December, 1858.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on *Monday the 27th December*, at 1 o'clock P.M.

The British built Ship *FOLKSTONE*, with her Masts, Rigging, Sails, Ground Tackle, &c., &c., as she now lies at Woosung.

The sale will take place on board the vessel.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. in Shanghai, or at Woosung to

H. P. BAYLIS.

o Shanghai, 15th December, 1858.

NOTICE.

LIST of Foreign Hongs & Residents. Parties who have not sent in particulars for the new list, are requested to do so without delay or they cannot be included.

o Shanghai, 16th December, 1858.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY. DECEMBER 18, 1858.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine A.M., and at six P.M.

NOTICE.—Divine Service is held in the Chapel of the American Episcopal Mission at *Hoong Kow*, every Sunday Evening at 7 o'clock

NOTICE.—Seamen's Church. Services in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3 o'clock.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communications can be received, unless accompanied by the real name and address of the author, which will be kept private if desired.

We reserve to ourselves the prerogative of refusing, without comment, such articles as we may not be disposed to admit.

LATEST DATES.

England, ...Oct.	25	Singapore. ......Nov.	30
Bombay, ...Nov.	16	Hongkong, ...Dec.	12
Calcutta, ...Nov.	—	New York, ...Oct.	14
Galle, ...Nov.	21		

Latest dates in England from China.—

Hongkong, 24 Aug. / Shanghai, 14 Aug. { Received per Post,—
vid Marseilles....15 Oct.
vid Southampton 21 Oct.

Mail of 9th Nov. from London *vid* Marseilles due in Hongkong, Dec. 25th—Shanghai, Jany. 3d. Last year it was received Jany. 3d per *Yang-tsze.*

COMPARISON OF OBSERVATIONS,
taken by
A SELF REGISTERING THERMOMETER
in the open air, in a shaded situation, at Shanghai,—the Maximum by day, and the Minimum at night.

FOR THE WEEK.

	Ending 17th Dec., 1858.		*Ending 17th Dec., 1857.*	
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
11.—	54	44	53	38
12.—	55	47	52	38
13.—	53	38	51	46
14.—	50	32	53	42
15.—	50	31	52	45
16.—	52	43	49	42
17.—	53	44	51	42

To be continued weekly.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.
(Friday Evening.)
EXCHANGE.

On London, Bank Bills, 6 m/s. 6s.-7d.. First class Credits, other Credits & Private Bills, and Bills with documents, 6s. 8d. a 6s. 8½d. per Tl. *On Calcutta*, Bank Bills 3 days sight, Rs 310; on *Bombay*, Bank Bills 3 day sight, Rs. 310 per 100 Tls.

OPIUM.

	Malwa Tls.	*New Patna* Tls.	*Old Patna* Tls.
Dec. 11	460 —	520 a 530	508 —
" 13	460 —	525 a 530	505 —
" 14	460 —	522 a 528	506 —
" 15	460 —	522 a 528	505 —
" 16	460 —	522 a 528	505 —
" 17	460 —	520 a 525	505 noml.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Departed.—Dec. 17th, *Siamese Crown*, (Sin. sh.), Higgins, for Amoy; *Augusta Aurora*, (Da. bq.), Schmieglow, for Amoy; *Swordfish*, Am. sh.), Crocker, for New York; and *Nora*, (Br. sch.), Williams, for Ningpo.

PASSENGERS.

Arrived.—Per *Yang-tsze*, Messrs. Platt, Lane, and Scholefield. Per *Formosa*, Revs. Gorse, and Carnevale; Messrs. Hanbury, Miranda, and Kinnear.

Departed.—Per *Akbar*, Mr. Geo. Mottley, M.D. Per *Magniperb*, Mr. C. Wilson.

Passengers per P. & O. Company's mail steamers from Hongkong.

Per *Pekin*, on 30th Nov.—For Southampton, Mrs. Randall, Dr. C. A. Anderson, D.M.I., Lieut. W. Battye, 65th N.I.; for Marseilles, Rear-Admiral Sr. Don Jose Lozano, Lieut. H. Esben, U.S.N., bearer of despatches to the U. S. Government; for Cadiz. Don Antonio Tronquet, Don Roberto del Castillo; for Alexandria, Mr. J. Saar; for Calcutta, Messrs. P. P. Ellis, and J. G. Cushing; for Singapore, Mr. H. W. Bruen, and Mr. & Mrs. Paterson.

NORTH CHINA BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

This Society will meet, at the Shanghai Library, on *Thursday evening next*, the 23rd inst. at 8 o'clock.

A Paper on "The Study of the Natural Sciences in Japan," by Dr. Meerdervoort, will be read.

D. J. Macgowan, Esq., M.D., Corresponding Member, will read a Paper on the "Cosmical phenomena in the neighbourhood of Shanghae during the past thousand years."

C. TREASURE JONES,
Secretary.

The mail for Europe, &c. to be dispatched on Thursday morning next the 23rd corresponding with the steamer appointed to leave Hongkong on the 29th should arrive in London, *vid* Marseilles, on February 13th and replies may be expected here on or about April 17th, 1859.

The London mail of 9th November is due in Hongkong on 25th inst. and here on January 3rd, bringing replies to advices from hence of the 3rd of September, by which mail the news of Lord Elgin's treaty with Japan went home.

There is not even a rumour of the whereabouts of Lord Elgin and the party composing the Expedition in the Yangtsze kiang. Our anxiety for news increases with the time we are kept without it. The Chinese steamer *Pluto* left for the neighbourhood of Nanking on Sunday last. The *Confucius* is also in those waters; by either of those vessels we may probably hear something in a day or two.

The private steamer *Yang-tsze* brought us a portion of the mail on the 16th inst., and the P. & O. Company's steamer *Formosa* came in with the remainder on the 17th.

The dates are from London, 25th Oct.,—Bombay, 16th,—Galle 21st,—Singapore, 30th ulto.,—Hongkong, 12th inst.

The mail arrived in Hongkong on Dec. 9th per *Malabar.*

Passengers.—For Hongkong, Commander Commerell, R.N., (H. M. steam-ship *Fury*), Messrs. Shortrede, Platt, Hanna, Staff Assistant Surgeon Crisp, and Mon. D'Egremont, and Lady, Messrs. J. Adshead, R. Mullins, and Thomas Millon. For Manila, Mr. A. Lantugana. For Shanghai, Mr. Hanbury.

We do not find, in a hurried glance over our numerous files of papers, any event of importance to register. The *Summaries* of the news of the fortnight are unusually dull, and were it not for political speeches at Public meetings, their columns would be almost as barren of news as ours unhappily are.

The money market remained easy and unemployed capital superabundant. The rates of discount in the market were even lower than before quoted and choice paper could be done at 2⅛ to 2¼ per cent. The Bank rate was still 3 per cent. The stock of Bullion was reduced by the payment of the dividend.

Bullion.—Per *Ceylon*, from Southampton on October 20th,—

For Hongkong, ...£28,499
Shanghai, ...£10,220

Consols, 98⅝ for money.

Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d. per oz. standard, being an advance of ⅛d.

Stock of Bullion in the Bank of England, in both departments £19.276,560.

Passengers.—Per P. & O. S. N. Company's Steamers from Southampton. To leave,—

November 4.

For Shanghai, Mrs. Muirhead.

For Hongkong, Rev. W. J. Smith, and Mrs. Smith, Messrs. F. Wise, Neave, Escherich, S. Smith, and Captain Gilson.

November 20.

For Shanghai, Messrs. Helbling and Maertens.

December 4

For Hongkong, Miss Firth, Miss C. Reynolds, and Mr. J. C. Wardlaw.

December 20.

For Hongkong, Messrs. P. L. Everett, and Maitland, Mrs & Miss Turton.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.
(Since our last Report.)

Arrived.—None reported

Departed.—For Shanghai, *Cambala*, Oct. 9th, from Liverpool; *Ziba*, Oct. 11th, from Gravesend.

Passed Anjer.—Nov. 7th, *Star of the North*, from London to Shanghai; 9th, *Pampero*, from Shanghai to New York, 13th, *Jubilee*, from do. to London; and 14th, *Hotspur*, from do. to New York

The Annual Meeting of the friends of the Chinese Hospital was held on Dec. 14th, 1858. at 3 P.M.

Present,—Revds. E C. Bridgman, D.D., J. Hobson, Wm. Muirhead, J. Burdon, Wm. Aitchison, W. H. Collins, and G John; Drs. Macgowan, and Hobson; A. A Ranken, and F. H. Grove, Esqs., and Yung Wing.

A. A. Ranken, Esq., was called to the Chair.

The Report of the Hospital for the past year was then read and the Money accounts presented.

It was proposed by Revd. John Hobson, and seconded by F. H. Grove, Esq.

That the Treasurer's account and the Hospital expenses be passed, and that the Report be printed for general circulation.

It was proposed by Dr. Macgowan, seconded by Revd. J. Burdon, that the following names be added to the list of Trustees and Committee to fill up the vacancies, viz: J. W. Whittall, Esq., R. Reid, Esq., R. M. Olyphant, Esq., as Trustees; Revd. Wm. Muirhead, R. Reid, Esq., and Revd. W. H. Collins, to act as Members of the Committee for the ensuing year.

Proposed by Revd. J. Burdon, seconded by Revd. Wm. Aitchison.

That this meeting records its gratiful sense of the service which Dr. Hobson has rendered to religion and humanity by his labors in the Hospital at Canton and Shanghae, and by the publication of various Medical and Scientific works designed to promote the physical and moral welfare of the Chinese people; and also expresses the hope that his visit to England may through the blessing of God prove the means of recruiting his health and prolonging his valuable life.

Proposed by Revd. Wm. Muirhead, seconded by Revd. G. John.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to A. A. Ranken, Esq., for presiding over the business of the meeting.

(Signed) A. A. RANKEN,
Chairman.

Shanghae, Dec. 14th, 1858.

Dr. Macgowan took occasion to offer some remarks on the labors of his colleague Dr. Hobson "whose assiduity in prescribing for the sick at Canton and Shanghai were highly commendable. As the almoner of the bounty of the mercantile body in China he had done much to allay animosity against the foreigner and the religion of the foreigner. Such labors, however, are of a comparatively evanescent character. It should be the aim of the Medical Missionary in Chiña to impart to native practitioners instruction in medicine and the collateral sciences: and to make some contributions to the literature of the healing art, now at a very low ebb. This our friend has attempted and I think with success honorable to the profession and to himself. He is now on the eve of returning to his native land but the works that he has prepared for Chinese physicians will conduce to the promotion of humanity and religion for more than one generation. I am glad to learn that the foreign community of this port have manifested their appreciation of this department of Medical Missionary work by liberally subscribing for the printing of Dr. Hobson's books,—the sum of twelve hundred taels having been donated for that object."

The Rev. Dr. Bridgman and the Revs. J. S. Burdon and W. Aitchison, also made remarks expressive of their high sense of Dr. Hobson's labors.

The Rev. W. H. Collins, a Medical Missionary assumes charge of the Hospital for the present—Dr. Sibbald kindly consenting as heretofore to render assistance when called for.

THE COMET.

We find the following information relative to the late Comet, now known among Astronomers, as "Donati's Comet," from having been first discovered by Dr. Donati at Florence, in a recent number of the Royal Astronomical Society's Monthly Notices.

Dr. Bruhns a well known German Mathematician and Astronomer has recently computed from the observations of the Comet the elements of its orbit. He finds that the Comet moves in an ellipse inclined to the plane of the ecliptic at an angle of 63 degrees, that its period is 2001.63 years, and motion retrograde. According to this the last appearance of the Comet took place in the year 143, B. C. and its next return to the neighbourdood of the Sun will take place in the year of our Lord 3860, if the solar system is destined to last so long.

The computation of the elements of a Comet's orbit from its observed positions is a problem of some difficulty, demanding the highest resources of analytical science and is liable to be vitiated by small errors of observation. Hence it is not improbable that Dr. Bruhns' calculation may be subject to further corrections, and as we before observed, it will not be, until we are in possession of Mr. Maclear's observations at the Cape of Good Hope, that the elements of Donati's Comet will be definitively fixed.

F. R. A. S.

Shanghai, Dec. 18th, 1858.

The Bishop of Victoria arrived at Shanghae on the 12th inst. from Ningpo, which city he left thirteen days previously and proceeded by the overland route by way of Hang-chow to this place. Wishing to avoid, for the sake of a member of his family who was only recently recovering from illness, the passage by sea often rendered unpleasant and tedious by the strong contrary winds which prevail at this season, His Lordship made through a friend an informal application to the local Chinese authorities at Ningpo in the pending absence of pass-port regulations under the new system of entrance into the interior. Having ascertained that the proposed trip would not be viewed unfavourably by the Native authorities, the Bishop set out with his family, accompanied by the Rev. W. A. Russell by way of the cities of Yu-yao, Shaou-hing, and Seaou-san, meeting everywhere a friendly reception from the people, and arrived on the fifth day at the provincial capital of Hang-chow.

Here they were detained through the difficulty of procuring boats, all the available Native vessels adapted to the waters of the Canals being taken up by the Provincial Government for the purpose of sending large bodies of military levies to the Yang-tze-keang. The people in the city were well-behaved, and manifested a favourable disposition towards foreigners. Their curiosity at seeing an English lady and child formed the chief inconvenience; and during some arrangements between Mr. Russell and the agents of the *Che-heen* at the *Ya-mun* of this official, the remainder of the party were located in a Budhist nunnery and had to submit to the gaze of some hundreds of Chinese attracted to the spot, but evincing a very friendly and orderly spirit.

A subordinate from the office of the *Che-heen* accompanied the party in chairs about one English mile to the bank of the great Western Lake and assisted them in hiring a boat as a temporary lodging until a boat was secured for their farther transit onwards. Here for four days they visited the neighbouring localities bordering on the Lake, with its magnificent scenery, surpassing in Chinese estimate almost every other spot in the empire; and on the adjoining hills and groves, exchanged visits with the Budhist monks, who to the number of more than one thousand pass a life of harmless indolent ease in these classic spots consecrated in the most cherished historic associations of the Chinese nation. The view of the city from the hill-tops, with its picturesque buildings, and its 40 *li* of circumference of city-wall estimated as enclosing two millions of souls, is described to be one of the most striking scenes in China.

On the fifth day the Bishop and his party embarked in a Native boat, about eight English miles from the city, concealed in a small creek to elude impressment by the soldiers. Several hundreds of boats were seen on the Grand Canal impressed for transmission of troops to Chin-keang; from which fact it would appear that the Chinese authorities hope to gain some military advantage against the Rebels from the present trip of Lord Elgin up the waters of the Yang-tze-keang.

The journey from Hang-chow (at which place Mr. Russell left the bishop on his return to Ningpo) to Shanghae by way of the departmental city of Kea-hing was accomplished in five days. The bishop leaves this place for Hongkong by the P. and O. steamer which takes its departure in the ensuing week.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Statistic of the Catholic Mission in the Province of Kiangnan, made in July, 1858.

74,000 Christians, administered by 28 European missionaries and 5 Chinese, distributed in 382 stations as follows:

	missionaries.	stations.	christians.
Shanghae, ...	2	2	550
Poutong, ...	5	91	17,172
Tsipao, ...	5	52	11,151
Songkiang, ...	6	111	18,868
Souchow, ...	4	52	13,059
Tsomming, ...	3	38	7,267
Haimen, ...	2	36	6,010

Tong-ka-do is the head-quarters of the mission, and the residence of the Apostolic Pro-vicar and of his Vicar-general; there is also the seminary for native clergymen where there are 26 young men as students who occasionally are sent out for trial with some experienced missionary.

Next comes Zi-ka-wei college having 82 scholars with ten Chinese teachers under the direction of one European missionary. It was built and is now being enlarged chiefly by means of the kind offerings of visitors. Chinese literature is the principal study; a few also receive lessons in drawing, music and French.

Zi-ka-wei is likewise a place for missionaries to resort to for study and rest, and here many seek retirement and solitude to end their days.

Besides the seminary and Zi-ka-wei college, there are 328 country schools, 362 teachers and 4,797 scholars.

1,498 adults have been baptized in the course of the year, and 1,580 others are inscribed also to become christians after a proper trial of their earnestness.

7,870 children of pagan origin have also received the grace of regeneration, either when dying or when abandoned by their parents. 4,000 have been brought up by christian charity, with the help of about £2,000 of alms sent out from Europe for that particular purpose, which is far from half the expense.

Every mission is altogether entertained by the Christian, with the exception of Tong-ka-do and Zi-ka-wei which are partly supported by alms sent from Europe to the amount of nearly £2,000 a year for the whole mission.

Shanghae, *Dec.* 7, 1858.

To the Editor of the
North-China Herald.

Dear Sir,—I cannot but feel some surprise that you should have allowed the columns of your respectable journal to be soiled by the introduction of a communication, like that over the signature of *Xiphias* which appeared in your last number. It is only to be accounted for by the supposition that "the power behind the throne is greater than throne itself." On the subject of "Teas" the apparent ignorance of *Xiphias* leaves nothing for reply. With reference to that portion of his letter, a simple recommendation to him to prepare himself intelligently for the work that he has to do, rather than to risk further failure to conceal his deficiencies under a thin cover of weak sarcasm and poverty-stricken facetiousness, must suffice. It would have been well for him, however, if he had stopped here. One can only pity the man who, in such an article, introduces the most serious subjects, and writes with such *thoughtless flippancy*, (for I do not wish to consider it the evidence of utter depravity) about the damnation of the heathen. It is true that many of them will, it is to be feared, perish under the "condemnation of the law,"—but, whatever may be the punishment reserved for them, *Xiphias* must know that it was of those who, like himself, rejected the highest Christian privileges that it was said, "it shall be *more tolerable* for Tyre and Sidon *in the judgement* than *for you.*" Let *Xiphias* but think of this, and perhaps such reflection may be the means of inducing him to abstain from the further study of, and indulgence in, the comparative degrees of wickedness, and may lead him not only *to give up* the wicked, the "wickeder," and the "great deal wickeder," but *to turn*, not ignorantly or in levity, but earnestly and dutifully to the accomplishment of something of *Good*, and it may then be hoped that he will be found pressing on to that which is *Better*, even unto the attainment of that which is *Best.* Let him be admonished that in such way alone can he hope to escape that *lasting Remorse* which only *begins* when it is realised that the day for Reform has been too long delayed, and when the *unchanging* fiat has gone forth "and he which is filthy, let him be filthy still."—Yours very truly,

A. E. T.

[Our correspondent errs in supposing there is any "power behind the throne" that wields our sceptre or controls our independence. The columns of this Journal are open to all parties and influenced by none.]

TAKE CARE OF YOUR DOGS!

A stranger, on arriving in Shanghae, cannot fail to be impressed, in the course of his first afternoon's walk on the Bund, with the fact that we are a great sporting community. The passion for Dogs is there exhibited to a marvellous extent; nearly every pedestrian being accompanied by one or more fourfooted companions, who delight the lover of canine "fancy," and seriously disturb the equanimity of timid equestrians, by an exuberant display of *animal* spirits.

Ill natured grumblers insinuate that the gratification of owning a pack of hounds might be more moderately indulged in, with advantage to both sportsman and non-sportsman, considering the resources of the country, as regards game: but *we* are less narrow-minded, and like to encourage the importation of English Dogs, whether useful or ornamental. If, on entering a drawing room, we are saluted with a snarl, it is some consolation to be apprised that the offender is "that *dear* Fido" and no mangy Pariah, who dares to dispute our approach: and we love at night to hear "the faithful watch-dog's bark," knowing that the disturber, as well as preserver of our rest, is, like his master, of Kentish extraction.

A serious drawback to the development of our taste for dumb animals exists in the fact that John Chinaman has *also* a partiality for dogs of foreign breed, which can only be gratified at *our* expense; and consequently the sudden disappearance of a valued favorite is a matter of frequent occurrence in the settlement. Hitherto, these thefts have been entirely imputed to Celestials; but two instances have recently come to our knowledge, in which, we regret to say, the missing dogs were found in the possession of a foreign resident. under such suspicious circumstances as to lead to the inference that other similar losses might be traced to the same source. We abstain from giving further publicity to the affair, from motives of pity for the man, who could descend from earning an honest livelihood to robbing those upon whose patronage he depends.

In concluding our remarks upon a most disagreeable topic, we trust that they will serve as a warning for all owners of Dogs to be more careful of them for the future, and, as a further hint to such gentlemen, we would say that no portion of this flourishing settlement is so insalubrious for it's canine inhabitants as the "*Hongque* side."

Next week we may have something to say about Cats.

NINGPO.

The following extract from a private letter dated Ningpo, December 13th, has been kindly handed to us.

"The Lake opposition to the authorities has been crushed. After their dwellings were burnt by the Magistrates and their Canton blood hounds, they delivered up *Sze che-fun*, their leader, for 2.000 taels. This led to the capture of several others who may have been active with him. *Sze-che-fun* said that he delivered himself up; but he was doubtless compelled to do so. Yesterday morning he, with six others among whom was a boy and a Budhist priest, were beheaded on the great parade ground. The six were simply beheaded, but he was honored as their leader with having his arms and legs cut off, his body ripped open, his eyes dug out, &c. The number of dwellings burnt are said by *Sze-che-fun*, whom I saw, and with whom I conversed on Saturday afternoon, to have been some six or seven thousand rooms. My indignation is boiling at the wrongs and outrages with which this place is filled. When such men as *Twan* can be so *diabolical* what mercy or justice can be expected from the common herd of officers? I sincerely hope there will be no more attempts made by the people to resist the injustices of their rulers as they gain nothing but cruelties and death."

The Camp has been removed from the Parade ground and there is some prospect of a quieter state of affairs there.

(From the Chinese Repository.)

Sketch of Portuguese and Spanish intercourse with Japan, from its commencement in 1542 to their expulsion in 1640.

(Continued from No. 437.)

The papal regulation, that all priests should go to Japan only by way of Macao, was now annulled, very probably by desire of the Jesuits who saw that of the two flags, the Portuguese was the lower in the seogun's esteem. A new influence was now brought to act against the Catholic by the establishment of an English factory at Firando, in 1613. The Dutch and English made common cause against the Spaniards and Portuguese. The representations of the former party appear to have been admitted; and when the other came to present their memorial, the seogun replied, that were the Dutch *devils*, they should be well treated so long as they behaved well in conducting their trade.

The influence of this contest was first seen in partial persecutions in 1612 and 1613, and its full effect became apparent in the edict of January, 1614. This was a sweeping 'order for the demolition of churches and the banishment of the priests.' A great number of these, accompanied by their most distinguished converts, retired to Manila and Macao. A thousand exiles are said to have betaken themselves to the former place, but many of them returned in disguise. But for another unfortunate event, Jesuitism might perhaps still have weathered the storm. The seogun now resolved to destroy the son of Taiko, whose authority he had been content hitherto to usurp, lest, after his own death, the existence of a legitimate claimant should frustrate his plan of leaving the crown to his own son. The missionaries took the side of legitimacy, the usurper was victorious, and to punish them for their interference, he renewed the persecution, and commanded that whoever harbored them, should be condemned to death. Their persecutor died in 1616, but they gained nothing by his demise. Fide Fada, the successor of Gongin, faithfully observed the last injunctions of his father to eradicate Christianity, and not to leave within his dominions a single priest. The edict of 1616, unlike most of its predecessors, was carried into immediate and severe execution; and for three or four years the persecuted Catholic languished in prison, or endured all the torments that cruelty could invent. The number of missionaries was soon reduced to fifty-six. In 1620, the search after the adherents of the obnoxious faith slackened, but the fires of persecution were again kindled in 1622, when the distinguished Spinola and many others were burned. These sufferings of the missionaries are said not to have touched the hearts of their adversaries, the Dutch. Under this date, it is mentioned, that, having captured a Japanese junk from Manila with its owner and some priests on board, the Dutch denounced the unfortunate men, and gave the testimony on which they were condemned to death. It is necessary to call in the rapacity of the pirate, the avarice of the monopolist, and the vengeance of the fugitive from the cruelty of Alva, to account for so horrid an act.

In 1623, the son of Fide Fada was associated with his father in the administration of affairs, and the new besom was applied afresh to sweep Christianity from the land. A Spanish embassy arrived from Manila in the midst of the persecutions of 1624. It was rejected without a reception as the creature of the banished priesthood, and closely guarded until it was ready to depart. The persecutions of this year extended to the violation of the Christian graves. Before the year had expired, the Spaniards were banished for ever, and the ports of Japan closed against the foreigners, except Nagasaki for the Portuguese, and Firando for the Dutch. Severe restrictions were also laid upon the Chinese and Coreans. The part of these edicts which respected the Spaniards was soon after put to the test. Six vessels from Manila arrived at Nagasaki, but the port was shut against them, and proclamation made that if any more came they should be burned. A new expedient was now resorted to, which completely cut off the communications of the priests. A deputy of the governor of Nagasaki was placed at Macao, whose duty it was to examine the Portuguese vessels bound to Japan, and to send by them lists of all persons and effects on board. If when the vessel thus reported was about returning to Macao, there was but one person missing, all the company was held responsible in the forfeit of their lives. It is difficult for us to realize at the present day, that there ever was a time when the Japanese merchants traded from India to Acapulco, and when an agent of their government actually resided at Macao.

Persecution seems to have raged with little intermission from 1627, up to the death of Fide Fada in 1631. The boiling crater of Mount Ungen was now a common instrument of death. These cruelties appear at last to have made an impression even on the Dutch. Perhaps their horror was partly caused by the thought that they might come in for a share in the persecutions, as well as for a part in the restrictions on trade. The character of the vicious and cruel Yeye Mitsou, the successor of Fide Fada, was already well known. By his orders, Desima (a little islet off Nagasaki,) was constructed at a great cost, and to this new prison the Portuguese were consigned in 1635, amid the derisions of the shortsighted Dutch. The armaments of their ships were now taken away, no one was suffered to speak to a native on religion, nor to walk into the city without a guard. Their native wives, and the children by these connections, were ordered to be shipped off to Macao. The following year was marked by the introduction of the ceremony of trampling on the cross.

The deathblow of Catholicism in Japan was now about to be struck, and we are told that the fury that dealt it, was roused by the discovery of a conspiracy against the throne, formed by the native Christians and the Portuguese. Some papers found on board a Portuguese vessel captured off the Cape of Good Hope by the Dutch, are said to have brought this treason to light. It is not, however, necessary to credit this tale. It is easier to fabricate a letter or the story of a letter than to conspire; forgery is less hazardous than treason. Besides the story has been denied most solemnly by the Jesuits, and their word cannot be worse than that of those on which its credibility rests. Moreover, another and a better cause for the wrath of the seogun was at hand. The patience, which had borne, with heroic if not Christian constancy, so many trials, was exhausted, and the native Catholics of Arima and Simabara flew to arms. A body, amounting to 38,000 men, fortified themselves in the latter place. The besieging army, 80,000 strong, could not reduce the fortress; and the Dutch director, Kockebecker, was summoned to its aid. He came. The walls of Simabara were battered by the Dutch cannon, and its brave defenders perished to a man, fighting to the last. Some shadow of an apology might again be made for this coöperation at the siege of Simabara, had its defenders been the countrymen of Alva, or Requesens, or John of Austria, or Alexander Farnese. But truth requires that the measures of Kockebecker should be regarded as the alternative which he deliberately preferred to an interruption of the Dutch trade. Our sense of his guilty choice cannot be expressed in stronger language, than by declaring it unparalleled in the dark history of Dutch intercourse with the East. Henceforth, the residence of that nation in Japan can be regarded only as an Aceldama—its purchase a river of innocent blood.

Instigating to rebellion was now added to the charges against the Portuguese. Their ships were ordered away, and henceforth they were to be treated as enemies should they return. This intelligence caused great consternation at Macao. Four of the most distinguished citizens, who voluntarily offered themselves, were deputed to soften the rigorous proceedings of the government of Japan. They arrived at Nagasaki in July in 1640, and were immediately put under arrest. The edict condemning all Portuguese who should enter Japan was read to them, and on their confession that they were aware of its existence they were sentenced to death. The following impious inscription was placed over their common grave: 'So long as the sun shall warm the earth, let no Christian be so bold as to come to Japan; and let all know that the king of Spain himself, or the Christians' God, or the great Saca, if he violate this prohibition, shall pay for it with his head.' The ship which carried the embassadors was burned, and the crew returned by another conveyance to Macao. The people of that city abandoned with horror all further attempts, on hearing their terrible tale.

The same year, a revolution separated Portugal from Spain. The new king of the house of Braganza determined to send an envoy to Japan. He arrived at Nagasaki in 1646. An audience was not granted him, but more fortunate than his predecessors, his coming was not construed as a crime. Four years after, the seogun died. His successor Yeye-tsuma had no further work to do; Catholicism was extinct, and persecution ceased; but the laws which forbade the approach of its teachers, and made it a capital offence for any Japanese to go abroad, continued in force. The only instances, we know of, in which these laws have been contravened by the Spaniards or Portuguese, are the following, and with them we close this sketch.

In the fifth year of Tsuna-yosi, successor of Yeye-tsuma (1685), a Japanese junk was driven by a tempest to Macao. The crew were kindly treated and sent home. The vessel which carried them was admitted to Nagasaki, and it does not appear that any harm was done to the shipwrecked men, but the Portuguese were dismissed with an order never to come again. For some years after this incident, it is said that a few Catholics remained in the prison of Japan. In 1709, the abbé Sidotti made the last known attempt to enter that empire. He had studied the language two years at Manila, and embarked thence in August, 1709. He was landed on a rocky part of the coast of Kiusiu at midnight, in October of that year.[*] His fate has never been known. Different rumors respecting him were afterwards received, and from them it is probable that he met a violent death.

'God only knows,' says Charlevoix, in closing his history, 'if a soil which has been tilled with so great labor, which has produced so many saints and heroes, and which so many martyrs have watered with their blood, shall ever bear fruit again.'

---

[*] We are told that the vessel from which Sidotti landed made her passage back to Manila in eight days.

Brief sketch of the Dutch intercourse with Japan from its commencement, in A. D. 1600, to the present time.

The brief sketch of Portuguese and Spanish intercourse with Japan which was given in a previous number was necessarily so interwoven with the proceedings of the Catholic missionaries, that it was rather ecclesiastical than mercantile in its details. The notices of the intercourse of the Dutch and other European nations is little else than a bare collection of commercial facts and dates, most of which are meagre enough in all those items, which enable us to trace the gradual extension and ultimate cessation of the taste for articles of foreign luxury among the Japanese, or, indeed, to ascertain in what that taste delighted.

The first Dutch ship that visited Japan was one of the five vessels which left the Texel under the command of admiral Mahu in 1598, three years after the Cape of Good Hope was first rounded by vessels under that flag. Four of these ships were lost in the course of the voyage round Cape Horn, and the fifth, navigated by the English pilot Adams, was run into a port of Kiusiu (some say a harbor near Yédo), the 19th of April, 1600. Out of a crew of one hundred and seventy men, only seven remained able to do duty,—so that the Japanese had reason to regard the vessel as one in distress. At this time, they seem not to have distinguished any better between *peregrinos* and *hostes* than did the ancient western nations. The distressed vessel was confiscated, as she would have been in England up to the time of Henry I, and the crew were ill treated, as they might have been on any European shore at a much later period. Afterwards their effects were restored, though at an inadequate valuation, and the commander returned home with a part of his crew, and an expression of the royal favor towards his nation. He probably made his way back to Holland in his own ship, though it is not so stated. The rest of the crew remained in Japan, either by compulsion or choice; and one of them came near doing a malicious turn to Catholicism, by engaging an ignorant and silly priest to make a public attempt to walk on the water in evidence of his more than apostolic faith. What became of these men is not said by our authorities, but, there is evidence that their pilot Adams was not permitted to accompany them, if they were allowed to return to Europe.

Some years passed away before any use was made of the permission to trade with Japan thus obtained by the Dutch. Nevertheless we are told that the coast of Japan had been examined by a vessel from Holland as early as 1586, and that the merchants of that country were extremely desirous to traffic in its ports.

The representations of the shipwrecked captain on his return, aided probably by later letters from Adams, at length, had their effect, and the Dutch East India Company, which had been chartered seven years before, sent one or two small vessels to Firando, in 1609. They were well received, and permission was readily granted to establish a factory at that place. The Dutch, at this time, had no footing in China, and were therefore ill able to furnish the quantity of raw silk which was the principal item in the Portuguese and Spanish imports. Yet with characteristic selfishness, they immediately begged for a monopoly of the trade in silk. They promised that a rich ship should be sent the next year, but two years passed away, when the second vessel, small and poor, arrived at Firando. The opinion is said to have been entertained at that time by the Japanese, that the Dutch depended for their cargoes on the plunder of vessels of other nations; but any injury from this prejudice was prevented by the influence which Adams had acquired at court, and which he uniformly exerted in their favor. The close alliance into which England and Holland had been drawn by religious sympathy, and hatred to their common enemy Philip II., accounts for the readiness with which he exerted himself in behalf of the Dutch. Could we carry ourselves back to those days, and obtain a glance into the council chamber of the seogun, we might perhaps see the jealous Gongin listening to the tale of Spanish enormities in the United Provinces, and yielding gradually to those impressions against their character and religion, which afterwards settled into hatred and disgust.

On the arrival of the Dutch traders in 1611, a formal edict in favor of their trade was obtained. It gave them the full enjoyment of the privileges possessed by their competitors. No duties appear to have been levied on them, nor any regulations as to the quantity and assortment of goods, or as to time and place of sale, imposed. They were not exempt from the municipal laws of the ports they frequented, but in all other respects they were 'let alone.' We have no accounts of the nature and extent of their annual trade at this period, but it doubtless flourished through the remainder of the reign of Gongin,[*] and in that of his successor, down to the division of the royal authority, between him and his son, in 1623. Persecutions had been the lot of the papal clergy, through the greater part of this interval, but it does not appear that any substantial preference was yet given commercially to the Dutch, over the Portuguese flag. Both parties came under restriction, in 1623,[†] the former being confined to Firando, and the latter to Nagasaki; a measure which looks very much like parting two combatants who cannot be trusted to show fair play. Three years after, a decided preference was manifested towards the Dutch nation, by the reception of their envoy, while the Corean and Portuguese embassadors were turned away. This mark of preference was followed the next year by another mission from Batavia, headed by the unfortunate Nuits. This envoy gave himself out as an accredited minister of the king of Holland, and was received as such, but when the imposition was detected,—when his credentials were found to date from Batavia,—the royal reply was withheld, and he was sent empty away.

Appointed governor, soon after, of fort Zelandia on Formosa, and still remembering his unceremonious dismissal by the seogun, he seized two Japanese junks by way of revenge. After being detained for more than a year on different pretexts, the exasperated crews armed themselves, surrounded the residence of Nuits, and made him prisoner, killing his guard. They then demanded their sails and anchors, indemnification for all their expenses, and 25,000 lbs. of silk, for which they said they had advanced the money in China, and which was now lost in consequence of their long detention.[‡]

The garrison of fort Zelandia, seeing their governor in danger, and fearing to commit any violence which would be revenged on all the Dutch at Firando, complied with these demands. The Japanese were dismissed, and reported all to their government, on their return home in 1631. When their story reached the capital, the seogun ordered the ships of the Dutch Company, nine in number, to be seized, and the trade stopped. No explanation was given, and all the efforts of the director to obtain any, or adjust the difficulty, were in vain. The utmost the influence of the director could effect, was that their merchandise in Firando, amounting to a million of crowns, should be sold, and the proceeds retained. The relations remained in this anomalous state for three years. The non-arrival of vessels and indirect reports alarmed the authorities at Batavia, and a private vessel was sent to ascertain the true state of affairs. She was permitted to discharge and receive a cargo at Firando, with which she returned to Batavia, but the voyage threw no light on the cause of this strange proceeding on the part of the Japanese. Meanwhile Nuits had been recalled to Batavia from Formosa, and kept under arrest. The impression became general that his detention of the Japanese junks was the outrage now so severely visited on the Dutch. In vain the poor man begged that he might be tried for his offense, and if justice required, be put to death. It was determined to sacrifice him as a sin-offering to the offended seogun, and in 1636, he was sent prisoner to Japan. On his arrival, he was given up to the government as the author of the outrage at Formosa, and the mercy of the court besought on his behalf. The expiation was now made, the trade was reöpened, but Nuits was still held in terrible suspense. An embassy came with rich presents the following year, the monarch was again intreated in favor of the humbled prisoner, and he was at last released and permitted to return home. There are few instances in history of a more perfect execution of the 'lex talionis,' or of a more humiliating recoil of private revenge.

About this time the Dutch renewed their prayer that the Spaniards and Portuguese might be driven from the country, promising to supply Japan with goods, and moreover offering to transport Japanese troops to capture Macao. Here is the spirit of Nuits again, seeking satisfaction for the failure of 1623. The Portuguese were now shut up in Decima, and we may form some idea of the extent and minuteness of the official measures resorted to in order to abolish every memento of their faith, from the fact that the Dutch were required to erase the *date* of erection from the gates of the factory at Firando.' Their full compliances, and especially their *distinguished* services, in 1638, deserved a better recompense, if there be, as it is said there is, a kind of honor, of social compact, kept between the worst of men. From the application of this saying, the Japanese of 1640 must certainly be excepted, for at that time, only two years after the butchery at Simabara, they consigned their gallant allies to the prison of Decima, just emptied by the expulsion of the Portuguese. A little before, the Dutch had been told, 'You observe Sunday, you date from the birth of Christ, your prayer is to him, and your confession of faith that of his disciples; the gospels, the prophets, and the apostles, are your sacred writings, and there is but little difference between your belief and that of the Portuguese. We have known this for a long time, but we saw that you were enemies of the Spaniards and Portuguese. We now require you to erase the dates from your buildings, to cease to observe the Sabbath, and, as for future conduct the lords of Firando will tell you the rest.' Against these instructions, and the transportation to Nagasaki which followed, not a murmur was raised. The Dutch was now left in sole possession of the trade with Japan, and, since that time, it is well known, their monopoly has never been disturbed. Their subsequent political intercourse has been limited to an occasional mission from Batavia, and the visit of the chief of the factory at Desima to Yédo, formerly made annually, but now once in four years. Charlevoix mentions embassies in 1644, 1656, and 1659. It was while the second of these missions was at Yédo that two thirds of that city, and 100,000 of its inhabitants, were destroyed by fire.

It remains to trace briefly the use the Dutch have made of the monopoly to which they had so long aspired. Of the assortment and value of their import cargoes in the 17th century, we have little or no account. Their returns had been in silver chiefly until 1641,[*] when the directors of the company suggested returns in gold. Japanese copper was at this time in little estimation in Europe, because little known, but afterwards on a rise in price, it became an important return. The first order for 20,000 peculs was sent out in the year 1655.

The first shock to the credit of the Dutch in Japan is said to have been givin by the loss of their settlement in Formosa. The celebrated Koxinga, who drove them out of this island, carried on a thriving trade with Nagasaki, and it is said that the Japanese government secretly favored his daring enterprises against both the Dutch and Chinese. It is very likely that the court of Yédo was not displeased with the expulsion of the former from an island so near to their own coasts, still it does not appear, as Mr. Imhoff would have us believe, that its precautions or designs were conceived in fear. At all events, no interference with the trade of the Hollanders took place for the next ten years. The state of the currency, and especially the drain of silver, then began to interest the Japanese government, and the exportation of that metal was prohibited in 1671. Up to this time the Dutch had complained only of religious restrictions, nor did the new prohibitions affect their interests, as the export of copper and gold, the best returns, was still free. The export of the latter amounted in one of these years to 100,000 *kobangs*, and yielded a profit of a million of florins. The kobang was now fixed by government at six taels two mace, and the valuation system thus begun was extended to the articles imported by the Dutch in 1672. They remonstrated against this serious infringement of their old privileges, but the local governors continued to neutralize all that was favorable in the imperial replies.

The valuation system was abolished in 1685, to make room for a still more injurious regulation, by which the annual trade was limited in value to 300,000 taels. Two thirds of this amount of imports was required to be in piece goods and weighable articles, and the remainder in silk. These regulations were confirmed, and the export of copper, previously free, was limited to 25,000 peculs, in 1689. However, by bribery this restriction was evaded, and the ships of 1692, 1693, &c., carried away 30,000 peculs each year. The import duty which had been levied first in 1685, was also confirmed and raised in 1689. Seven years after this, the currency again engaged the attention of the government, and the kobang was reduced 36 per cent. in value, but was still tendered to the Dutch at the old rate. In 1700, the limitations already laid on the imports was extended to the ships of the Company, which were henceforth restricted to four each year. Eight years later, an influential minister brought the subject of the currency again before the government in an able memorial, a large extract from which may be found in Titsingh, page 29.[†] The result was, in 1710, a further reduction of the kobang to half its original value; for the old coin was valued at 41*s.* 7*d.* to 44*s.* 10*d.* sterling, while the new was estimated at 21*s* 3*d.* sterling. This depreciated coinage, the Dutch were expected to receive at the old price, and as if these reductions were not enough, a further trial of patience and submission was given in limiting the exportation of copper in 1714 to 15,000 peculs. The number of annual vessels was further reduced to two or three, according to the quantity of copper in store. In 1721, the 15,000 peculs were cut down to 10,000, and under the weight of all these burdens, the Dutch trade declined apace. It reached its lowest point in 1743. Even the 10,000 peculs of copper could not then be obtained, for some reason or other, and it was proposed that there should be but one annual vessel after that year. Under these adversities, the trade which had yielded an annual profit of 500,000 or 600,000 florins for the thirty years previous, would no longer pay its own charges, amounting to 200,000 florins per year.

M. Imhoff at one time director or opperhoofd at Nagasaki, and afterwards governor-general of the Dutch East India colonies, has traced, in an able memoir, the chief causes of this decline. They appear to have been, the misconduct of the Company's servants; their failure in their promise, from year to year, to improve the quality and assortment of their goods; their peculation and smuggling; the submission with which the first depreciation of the currency was received: the loss of vessels by overlading, after the number was limited; and the apprehension of the Japanese lest the specie—the metallic resources of their country—should be drained. In explanation of the operation of these causes, it is said, that the directors at Nagasaki were generally selected from an inferior class of servants, and that their peculations formed a regular subject of complaint from the Japanese to the Dutch government. Valentyn allows that the illicit trade was interwoven with the constitution of the Company, that it did in fact form the principal part of the trade, and that vessels were often lost by being overladen with contraband goods. Sir Stamford Raffles adds, 'the Dutch factory was a sink of the most disgraceful corruption that ever existed; the director submitted to every possible degradation to obtain his own ends, and the Batavian government never knew more than it was his interest to tell, of what was going on in Japan.' M. Imhoff also remarks, 'we have so often passed our word that the quality and quantity of our goods should be better assorted, without ever attending to it, that no confidence is any longer placed in our promise by the Japanese.'

As to the successive impositions laid on the Dutch imports, it appears most reasonable to regard them as the natural actions of a commercial party, which has deprived itself of the light and benefit of competition among its antagonists, and must go on to pay whatever the monopolist it has created shall dictate, or by a gradual reduction of his profits, ascertain when these are brought down to the lowest remunerating point. To put a stop to these reductions required more independence than the Dutch possessed. They remonstrated in strong terms, but when all their memorials were unvailing to better their trade, instead of resorting to an ultimatum, the accepted a 'gratuity of 6000 taels, by way of *charity*, on the annual sales.' That more independent measures would have secured better terms from the Japanese is inferred, because the retirement of the Dutch would have cut them off from communication with Europe, and deprived them of the news of what is doing in the western world, which they have always been extremely desirous to know.

The successive reductions of the currency and restrictions on metallic exports were regarded by the Dutch as aimed entirely at them. But on this subject we agree with Sir T. S. Raffles that the Japanese government probably had higher aims than lessening the profits of so comparatively inconsiderable a trade. It is clear that the enormous drain of gold and silver coin was felt as a great evil in a country were paper money was not known. This drain is variously estimated at from thirty to sixty millions sterling during the sixty years when the export was free. 'Now, if the influx of specie from the American mines in the sixteenth century, at the rate of £6,000,000 per annum, speedily reduced the value of gold and silver in Europe to one third of its former rate, how much more probable is it, that the circulating medium of so small a country as Japan would be seriously disturbed, by so great an efflux.' Add to this drain, the large amounts previously exported by the Portuguese, and we can easily appreciate the grounds of the fears of Japanese statesmen. In fact with the views which the Japanese ministers possessed, we can only wonder that the export was permitted so long. That they should have lighted on them, is not at all strange. The subject of currency is not one by any means beyond the range of Asiatics. A comparatively trifling exportation of bullion, resulting from the opium trade, has, we all know, lately engaged the attention of the court of Peking, and elicited very able memorials from several Chinese ministers within the last two years. The love of gold and silver, and the reluctance to part with them, is no doubt indigenous both in China and Japan.

The restrictions on the export of copper seem to have arisen from similar fears of exhausting the mines. Many years later, we find a pretended friend of the Dutch counseling that so much only should be exported annually as the country would for ever afford, 'because trade was the basis of the friendship with Hollanders, and copper was the support of the trade.'

The discussions which took place in 1744, resulted in a determination on the part of the Dutch, not to abandon the Japan trade. Some improvement probably took place in the mode of conducting the business, under which it partially revived. But the Dutch East India Company, which had made dividends to the amount of thirty millions of guilders, in the first twenty years of its existence, and had been continued by successive renewals of its character, was now on the decline. Its profits were exhausted in military establishments, and its difficulties increasing, the states-general assisted it in 1781, with a loan. Thus embarrassed, the Company seems to have been tasked enough to continue the Japan trade, on the old footing, with two annual vessels, carrying ill assorted cargoes, averaging hardly $300,000 per annum. In 1782, no ship arrived at Nagasaki, to the great surprise of the Japanese. In 1796, the Company's dividends were suspended in consequence of the occupation of Holland by the French troops, when all commercial calculation and credits were necessarily destroyed. In 1798, the Dutch made use of an English vessel, but *having an American pass*, to carry on the business of that year, and this vessel was admitted to Nagasaki, but probably not under the American flag. Holland, again falling under French domination, the Javan islands were taken possession of by Great Britain in 1811, and the Dutch factors at Desima had been more than three years without communication with Europe, when the expedition planned by Sir Stamford Raffles arrived at Nagasaki, in 1813. We may be allowed to quote a paragraph from the recollections of M. Doeff, the then president, expressive of his feeling during this long seclusion; 'No one,' says he, 'but a resident of this period at the factory can form a conception of our state of mind. Separated from all intercourse, close prisoners in a spot which ships scarcely ever pass, much less touch at, knowing nothing, guessing nothing of events in the remainder of the globe uncertain whether for the next ten or twenty years, or to the end of our lives, a ship of our country would ever greet our sight; living under the constant inspection of a suspicious nation, which treating us it is true with kindness, and allowing us to want for nothing they could supply, could yet never consider us as countrymen; this was a sad lot and sadder prospect.'—*(To be continued.)*

---

[*] It seems to militate against the tendency of Catholicism in Japan, that Taiko and Gongin, two great princes, should both have stooped to persecution, to guard against a disputed succession, or to insure the quiet reign of a successor, without taking pleasure in such cruelties themselves. We are prepared to make allowance for selfishness or passion, but we cannot refuse a certain respect to actions done to prevent evil consequence to others,—to a father's provision for his son when he himself shall be no more.

[†] The Portuguese had no ships in Japan in 1623, they being kept back by an attack of the Dutch on Macao.

[‡] From this incident it would seem that the Japanese were not entirely supplied with silk by foreigners, a very lucrative trade, if the statement is true that a pound of raw silk cost four francs in China, and sold for seven in Japan.

[*] Some iron was also taken, costing two dollars per pecul in Japan.

[†] "A thousand years ago, gold, silver, and copper, were unknown in Japan; yet there was no want of necessaries. The earth was fertile, and this is undoubtedly the most desirable species of wealth. After the discovery of these metals, the use of them spread but slowly, and so late as the time of Gongin they were still very rare. That prince was the first who caused the mines to be diligently wrought, and during his reign, so great a quantity of gold and silver was extracted from them, as no one could previously have formed any conception of: and since these metals resemble the bones of the human body, inasmuch as what is once extracted from the earth is not reproduced. If the mines continue to be thus wrought, in less than a thousand years they will be exhausted.

"I estimate the quantity of gold and silver exported from the empire, since Gongin's time, as more considerable than that exported from China into Tartary; and I compute the annual exportation of gold at about one hundred and fifty thousand *kobangs* (£150,000 sterling), so that in ten years this empire is drained of fifteen hundred thousand kobangs. If then serious attention be not paid to this subject, and the most rigid economy be not observed in the expenditure, the country will soon be entirely ruined, and, in less than one hundred years, the same poverty of which Chinese authors complain will be felt here.

"In ancient times, as I have said, when the people were unacquainted with gold, silver, and copper, they knew no want, and were good and virtuous. Since those metals were discovered, the heart of man has become daily more and more depraved. With the exception, however, of medicines, we can dispense with every thing that is brought to us from abroad. The stuffs and other foreign commodities are of no real benefit to us; formerly, indeed, they were not even known here. All the gold, silver, and copper, extracted from the mines during the reign of Gongin, and since his time, is gone, and what is still more to be regretted, for things which we could do well without. If we squander our treasures in this manner, what shall we have to subsist upon? Let each of Gongin's successors reflect seriously upon this matter, and the wealth of Japan will last as long as the heavens and the earth."

(From the Morning Herald, Sept. 27.)

LORD DERBY AND HIS STUD.

The *Field* says:—Lord Derby, after announcing his intention to sell off his stud, because his public duties prevented his attendance at their performances on the racecourse, has bought in a moiety of them, and so the *Times* comes to the conclusion that the Premier has been guilty of something like a fraud by "using the superior animals as a means of getting together a large assembly, and thus increasing the competition for the inferior ones." The editor admits that he does not know whether the prices were adequate, and yet he shows his *animus* by asserting that "a nobleman really wishing to give up racing and get rid of his entire stud would have thought them (the prices) high enough not to be refused." Now, either the editor should have ascertained the real facts of the case, or he should have abstained from his criticisms on the conduct of a peer who, however his politics may be disliked, has never been accused of making his racing stud a pecuniary speculation. It has all along been openly stated that Lord Derby's retirement is only temporary, and hence his brood mares and suckers are not to be sold, the sole reason of the sale of the horses in training being that given at the commencement of this article. When, it was found that the prices which the horses were thought to be worth were not reached, who can complain that they were reserved to fulfil their engagements? The sale was not advertised as "without reserve," nor was it asserted that Lord Derby had any quarrel with the turf or its supporters; but, on the contrary, that his public duties alone compelled his withdrawal for so long a time only as his country demanded his services. None but a jaundiced eye could, we think, arrive at the conclusions come to by the editor of the *Times;* and this is the more remarkable in the case of Toxopholite, whose market value is raised by the sum of 800*l*., which may be put to his credit as the result of the Grand Duke Michael Stakes in the First October Meeting at Newmarket, where, in the absence of Fitz-Roland, he has no antagonist likely to cope with him successfully. Of the seven yearlings advertised five were actually sold, so that, as far as they are concerned, the valuation put upon them by their owner was not very different from that of the public; and Lord Glasgow's purchase is so well engaged that we think him cheap at the money. The present premier, like the late Lord George Bentinck, is known to have long aimed at winning one or both of the great three-year-old races, and, like him, he has given up the fulfilment of his private wishes in favour of what he considers to be his country's good. Those who know how shortly after Lord George's secession from the turf the great object of his ambition was obtained by the purchaser of his stud, by means of the celebrated horse Surplice, may understand the reluctance which is evidently now felt by Lord Derby to get rid of his horses at too great a sacrifice, well knowing that he can still continue, as he has done during the present season, to entrust his interests to the care of John Scott. We cannot, therefore, but agree with our correspondent, who signs himself "General Sentiments," that the editor of the *Times* has gone out of his way to fasten upon Lord Derby a practice which is now too general with other turfites, and to draw a far-fetched conclusion, from his want of entire success with Toxopholite, to the probability of the non-attainment of his political objects. Indeed, we are inclined to agree with "Fairplay," in the *Times*, who tells the editor that if he was dealing with Lord Palmerston (who in a smaller way is likewise on the turf), instead of with Lord Derby, he would not be so unable to see "the distinction between this transaction and those so justly reprobated by his correspondent."

The *Era* remarks:—On Tuesday an article appeared in the *Times*, which, apart from its cleverness, we might have expected to find in the "New York Rowdy Journal," or the "Tennessee Revolver," or the "Backwoods' Bowie Knife," but which is a disgrace to "the leading journal of Europe." What could be the motive of the *Times* in writing such an article? It might be very convenient, if not very creditable, to editors or their friends, who want articles below their worth, to make leaders a means of cutting down prices. If Plumb, the grocer, or Snip, the tailor, or Firkin, the butterman, put reserved prices on their wares, what a fine thing it would be to drop down on them with a leading article. We do not, however, suppose that the *Times* was one of the bidders for Lord Derby's horseflesh, so we must find another reason for its diatribe. The fact is, that the *Times* wanted to discredit Lord Derby's political action, to have it supposed that he is insincere; that his promises are as piecrust; that his resolutions are not to be depended on; that he will do with measures what it accuses him of doing with horses, and, therefore, it dubs him knave. The tricks of jockeyship are practised elsewhere than on the turf. They have found their way, it appears, into the press. The *Times* is getting that aged diplomatic horse, Palmerston, up in the betting, and depreciation of Lord Derby is one of the means; but we can trust to the generosity of the English people to make such unworthy tricks recoil on their promoters, who disgrace a profession which, to be useful, must be truthful and honourable, and which, when it ceases to be so, must become an opprobrium and a curse!

SHANGHAE LIBRARY.

List of Books received this Mail.

224—Swedenborg (Emanuel) Heaven and Hell.
363—Longfellow (H. W.) The Courtship of of Miles Standish.
386—Rawlinson (Geo.) Herodotus, vol. II.
671—Annual Register (The) for 1857.
689—Carlyle (Thomas) History of Frederick the Great, vols. I. and II.
793—Murray (John) Handbooks—
No. 7. Egypt.
1220—Cornwallis (K.) The New El Dorado; or British Columbia.
1831—Yonge (Miss) The Heir of Redclyffe.
1832—Lavenu ( ) Gaston Bligh, 2 vols.
1833—Chambre (Major) Recollections of West end Life, 2 vols.
1844—Coke (Hon. Henry) A Will and A Way, 2 vols.
1835—Thornbury (G. W.) Every Man his own Trumpeter, 3 vols.
1836—Howitt (Mary) Trust and Trial.
1837—Thomson (Mrs.) Faults on both Sides, 3 vols.
2309—Fonblanque (Albany, Junr.) How are we Governed?
Westminister Review.
British Quarterly Review.
National Review.
688—Lossing (B. J.) Pictorial Field-book of the Revolution (U. S.) 2 vols. (Don Rev. E. C. Bridgman, D.D.)
December 2d, 1858.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE,
At the North-China Herald Office,
BILLS OF LADING per Ship.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
SHIPPING ORDERS, in Book.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	FROM	Sailed	CARGO.	CONSIGNEES.
Dec 10	Greta	Ha. bg	176	Wedell	Whampoa		Sundries	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 10	Miranda	Pru. bg	186	Woller	Hongkong	Nov 13	do	Wetmore, Williams & Co
.. 10	New Margaret	B. bark	411	Bovey	Swatow		do	Gibb, Livingston and Co
.. 10	Emma	B. brig	121	Douglas	Formosa		Coals	Blenkin, Rawson and Co
.. 10	Hafis	Ha. bk	489	Hinrichsen	Hongkong		Rice, &c.	Harkort and Co
.. 10	Europa	A. ship	846		San Francisco	Oct 15	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 11	Cornubia	B. bark	459	Ellison	Fuchau	Nov 25	Sundries	Jardine, Matheson & Co
.. 11	James Lemon	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Swatow	.. 25	do	Smith, Kennedy and Co
.. 11	Napier	A. ship	1811	Kennedy	Hongkong	.. 20	do	Russell and Co
.. 13	Neva	B. schr	133	Waller	Hongkong	.. 28	Sugar	Gibb, Livingston & Co
.. 14	Vindex	B. schr	179	Morice	Japan			Dent and Co
.. 15	Oscar Vidal	Ha. sh	925	Benz	Hongkong		Coals	G. C. Schwabe and Co
.. 16	Yang-tsze	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Hongkong	Dec 10	Op., &c.	Dent and Co
.. 17	Opossum [H M	g.-boat		Balfour	Ningpo	.. —		
.. 17	Formosa	B. str.	750	Browne	Hongkong*	.. 11	Op. &c.	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent
.. 17	Hellespont	B. str.	330	Crockett	Hongkong	.. —	do	Jardine, Matheson & Co

* With Mails.

DEPARTURES

From Woosung.

DATE.	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Dec 10	Lucky Star	A. bark	523	Preston	Swatow	Sundries	Augustine Heard and Co
.. 10	Windward	A. ship	812	Smith	Hongkong	Ballast	Russell and Co
.. 12	Akbar	B. ship	733	Hutton	London	Tea & Silk	Dent and Co
.. 12	Nimrod	H.M str		Mends	Ningpo		
.. 13	Magnipferb	Da. sh	404	Reimer	Fuchau	Tea & Sun.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 13	Psyche	Da. bk	244	Waver	Hkong & Macao	Sun., &c.	Wm. Pustau and Co
.. 13	Nicolay 1st	Rus. sh	596	Kroglus	Cronstadt	Tea	Augustine, Heard and Co
.. 13	Almatia	A. bark	473	Richardson	Ningpo	Re-expts	Harkort and Co
.. 13	John Masterman	B. ship	608	Stewart	London	Tea & Silk	Blenkin, Rawson and Co
.. 13	Amy Douglas	B. sch	254	Pounsberry	Amoy	Sundries	E. Waller
.. 14	Talisman	Fr. sh.	547	Foubert	Hongkong	Ballast	Turner and Co
.. 15	Europa	A. ship	846				Russell and Co
.. 16	Cockatrice	B. schr	185	Wood	Amoy	Sundries	Captain
.. 16	Elizabeth & Ann	B. bark	359	Blanch	Swatow	do	G. C. Schwabe and Co
.. 16	Inflexible	H.M.str		Brooker	Nagasaki		
.. 16	Wycliffe	B. bark	368	Gunton	Amoy	Sun., &c.	A. Howard

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

And at Woosung.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch
Acmel	Nov 27	Da. bg	218	Dinesen	Harkort and Co	Fuchau	24th inst
Admiral	Dec 9	B. bark	412	Pie	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Allpore	Sept 27	B. ship	811	Murdock	Gilman and Co.	London	
Amiral Baudin	Nov 13	Fr. bk	502	Forestier	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Antagonist	Dec 9	B. bark	436	Turner	Geo. Thorburn.		
Augusta Aurora	Nov 18	Da. bk	270	Schmieglow	Wetmore, Williams and Co. A. Howard, *Broker*	Amoy	cld 13th
Bentek	Sept 30	Sia. bk	600	Phillips	E. Waller		
Black River Packet	July 21	B. bark	264	Dick	A. R. Tilby		
Bride of the Seas	Nov 5	B. ship	516	Donald	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
Canvass Back	Nov 4	A. ship	731	Clark	Augustine Heard and Co	New York	cld 17th
Carassius	Sept 22	B. ship	510	Patterson	A. R. Tilby		
Cornubia	Dec 11	B. bark	459	Ellison	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Countess of Seafield	Sept 13	B. bark	492	Brown	Geo. Barnet and Co	Swatow	
Dennis Hill	Nov 13	B. bark	348	Atken	Smith, Kennedy and Co. A. R. Tilby, *Broker*	Swatow	cld 11th
Donna Anita	Sept 17	B. bark	456	Burdett	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Earl of Windsor	Oct 3	B. ship	789	Brown	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Eastern Star	Sept 30	A. ship	1017	Jones	Wm. Hargreaves		
Egmont	Sept 11	B. ship	767	Gibson	W. R. Adamson and Co	London	
Elizabeth Ann	Nov 6	B. ship	562	Parsons	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Emma	Dec 10	B. brig	121	Douglas	Blenkin, Rawson and Co		
Esperanza	Dec 9	Ha. bk	198	Johannsen	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hongkong	Early
Formosa	Dec 17	B. str.	750	Browne	E. Warden, P. and O. Agent	Hongkong	23d inst*
Gauntlet	Aug 6	B. ship	693	Inglis	G. C. Schwabe and Co.	Montreal	
Gharra	Aug 16	B. bark	501	Black	Turner and Co.		
Godefroy	Nov 13	Fr. bk	282	Le Compte	Siemssen and Co.	Fuchau	cld 16th
Greta	Dec 10	Ha. bg	176	Wedell	Wm. Pustau and Co		
Hafis	Dec 10	Han. bk	499	Hinrichsen	Harkort and Co		
Harvest Home	Dec 7	B. bark	436	Wright	Turner and Co.		
Hellespont	Dec 17	B. str.	330	Crockett	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Henriette	Dec 7	Ha. bg	214	Jons	Wm. Pustau and Co	Hkong & W'pos	cld 17th
Henry Harbeck	Oct 30	A. ship	714	True	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	New York	Early
Idas	Sept 23	B. ship	706	Wescott	Wm. Hargreaves	London	Early
Imina Brons	Nov 14	Han. bk	400	Muller	Siemssen and Co	Swatow	cld 10th
Indien	Nov 13	Fr. ship	705	Bourdase	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Isaac Jeanes	Aug 16	A. ship	843	Chipman	Augustine Heard and Co.	New York	cld 14th
James Lemon	Dec 11	B. bark	485	Macaulay	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Kamehamelia IV.	Nov 5	B. ship	499	Garry	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Kangaroo	July 7	B. ship	577	Robinson	Smith, Kennedy and Co		
Kremlin	Nov 13	A. bark	469	Johnson	Russell and Co		
Lady Inglis	Sept 20	B. bark	376	Twizell	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Livingston	Dec 9	B. ship	535	Prynn	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Masden	Aug 23	B. brig	218	Doble	A. R. Tilby		
Maury	Nov 13	A. bark	594	Fletcher	Russell and Co		
Meneius	Nov 24	B. ship	509	Williamson	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Meteor	Feb 28	B. str.	136	Macdonald	Captain.		
Minna	Oct 20	A. schr	299	Moonie	A. R. Tilby		
Miranda	Dec 10	Pru. bg	186	Woller	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Nabob	July 27	A. ship	1245	Baxter	Russell and Co.	New York	10th prox
Napier	Dec 11	A. ship	1811	Kennedy	Russell and Co		
Neva	Dec 13	B. schr	133	Waller	Gibb, Livingston and Co.		
New Margaret	Dec 10	B. bark	411	Bovey	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	Swatow	
Nimrod		B. bark	334		David Sassoon, Sons and Co		
Nora	Dec 1	B. schr	165	Williams	Wetmore, Williams and Co.	Ningpo	cld 14th
Norden	Sept 17	Sw. bk	612	Windaufra	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie A. Howard, *Broker*	Swatow	
Oscar Vidal	Dec 15	Ha. sh	925	Benz	G. C. Schwabe and Co.		
Queensberry	Sept 10	B. ship	635	Cassady	Lindsay and Co		
Queen of the North	Nov 4	B. ship	908	Rapson	G. C. Schwabe and Co		
Ravenscraig	Aug 16	B. ship	588	Barron	Holliday, Wise and Co	London	
Rémi	Oct 26	B. str.	322	Laen	Rémi, Schmidt et Cie		
Ringleader	Oct 6	A. ship	1156	Matthews	Augustine Heard and Co.	New York	Early
Romance of the Seas	Sept 22	A. ship	1781	Caldwell	Russell and Co		
Scutari	Aug 2	B. ship	543	Ollard	Smith, Kennedy and Co	London	Imdt.
Sea Horse	Aug 28	Sia. bk	370	Amstel	E. Waller	Bangkok	cld 17th
Siamese Crown	Aug 7	Sia. sh	800	Higgins	E. Waller	Amoy	cld 8th
Solomon Family	June 13	B. ship	760		Dent and Co		
Spirit of the Deep	Nov 20	B. ship	629	Hewitt	W. R. Adamson and Co		
Spirit of the North	Nov 9	B. bark	671	Martin	Gibb, Livingston and Co.	London	Early
Swordfish	Nov 6	A. ship	1034	Crocker	Olyphant and Co.	New York	cld 14th
Syrian	Nov 25	B. brig	228	Hodgeton	A. R. Tilby		
Tamar	Nov 19	B. bark	556	Ross	Fletcher and Co		
Troas	Aug 12	B. ship	663	Holmes	Jardine, Matheson and Co		
Versailles	Nov 5	B. ship	626	Carter	Shaw, Bland and Co		
Vindex	Dec 14	B. schr	179	Morice	Dent and Co		
Virginia	Sept 26	Bre. bk	302	Franke	Wetmore, Williams and Co.		
Woodville	Dec 9	B. bark	361	Brown	W. R. Adamson and Co.		
Yang-tsze	Dec 16	A. str.	700	Dearborn	Dent and Co	Hongkong	To-mor:
76 Merchant Vsls.							

* At daylight, with the Mails for Europe.

SHIPS OF WAR IN HARBOUR & AT WOOSUNG.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Horse-power
Actæon	H M frigate	26	..	167	John Ward	..
Highflyer	H M sc-st corvt	21	..	420	C F A Shadwell, C B	250
Opossum (94)	H M gun-boat	5	..	37	Balfour.	60
La Place	H I M steamer	..	..	..	Kerjegu	..

RECEIVING SHIPS—*AT WOOSUNG.*

VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	Endicott	Augustine Heard and Co.
Ariel	B. ship	592	Keppell	P. F. Cama and Co
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Vincent	Dent and Co.
Folkstone	B. ship	406		Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Lady Hayes	B. bark	384	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Henderson	Lindsay and Co.
Wellington	B. bark	472	Bennett	David Sassoon, Sons and Co

VESSELS EXPECTED,

From *London*—Anglo Saxon, 15th Augt.; and Aramingo, 3d Sept.
Liverpool—Cambalu, 9th Oct.
Gravesend—Star of the North, and Tung Yu, 13th Augt.; New Era, 11th Sept.; Ziba, 11th Oct.
Deal—Heroes of Alma, 5th Sept.
Plymouth—Southern Belle, 26th Augt.
Sunderland—Berwick Walls, and Shan-tung, 26th Sept,
Boston—Snow Squall, 21st Augt.

ARRIVAL OF THE MAILS.

		Jany.	Feby.	March	April	May	June	July	Augt.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec
1850		7	13	6	5	3 & 24	24	24	15	28	22	24	29
1851		none	1	7	2	1 & 30	24	20	17	28	31	none	3
1852		6	9	2	27	19	15	15	14	13	26	19	24
1853	Monthly	26	20	19	19	30	20	27	17	18	22	24	22
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	19	3 & 30	none	3 & 29	none	9 & 28	none	10	20
1854	Monthly	28	25	none	11 & 26	17	22	18	17	25	27	28	none
	Bi-monthly	15	7	9	5	12	8	6	4	8 & 28	none	18	21
1855	Monthly	16	none	5	none	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Bi-monthly	16	8	11	13	5	4	2	5	4	4	8	13
1856	Monthly	11	8	19	9	7	1	3	3 & 6	7	8	13	9 & 10
	Bi-monthly	—	—	—	—	21	23	21	15	28	28	27	none
1857	Monthly	5	11	5	7	6 & 30	21	14 & 27	—	1 & 29	—	3 & 30	—
	Bi-monthly	—	2 & 23	—	2 & 25	21	—	14	12	18	28	21	—
1858	Monthly	3	16	8	5	2 & 28	24	13	12	25	31	—	1
	Bi-monthly	1 & 25		24	—	2 & 12	12	28	23	16	17	17	17

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT *of the* EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI.

Year ending 30th June,	*Total Black*	*Total Green*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
1844-45			3,800,627	6,433
1845-46			12,459,988	15,192
1846-47			12,494,140	15,972
1847-48			15,711,142	21,176
1848-49			18,303,074	18,134
1849-50			22,363,370	15,237
1850-51			36,722,540	17,243
1851-52			57,675,000	20,631
1852-53			69,431,000	28,076
1853-54			50,343,847	58,319
1854-55	45,385,816	34,835,429	80,221,245	53,965
1855-56	29,115,273	30,184,693	59,299,966	57,463
1856-57	12,470,686	28,443,704	40,914,390	92,160
1857-58	23,978,114	25,988,527	51,317,003	66,391

	TO GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*, HONGKONG *and* PORTS BEYOND.				TO THE UNITED STATES.			
Year ending 30th June,	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Lbs.*	SILK *Total Bales*
1847-48			11,372,141	19,117	226,636	1,514,151	1,740,787	
1848-49			12,310,363	15,915	616,257	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
1849-50			13,867,497	13,162	1,648,829	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
1850-51			21,687,816	15,325	3,751,899	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
1851-52			31,225,000	20,335	3,600,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
1852-53			38,664,100	24,803	2,934,700	19,965,600	22,900,300	424
1853-54			29,856,188	55,185	3,118,200	13,584,200	16,702,400	1,074
1854-55	39,586,059	10,428,036	50,014,095	53,965	1,154,573	22,584,308	23,738,881	
1855-56	24,668,430	8,543,424	33,211,854	56,275	289,442	20,650,537	20,939,979	1,188
1856-57	10,607,084	10,794,487	21,401,571	90,523	381,553	16,886,572	17,268,125	1,637
1857-58	22,415,292	7,212,648	29,627,940	65,740	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI, *from 1st July*, 1857, *to 30th June*, 1858.

DESTINATION.	BLACK TEA Lbs.	GREEN TEA Lbs.	TEA. Total Lbs.	SILK Total Bales
To UNITED STATES,	315,303	17,625,806	17,941,109	1,608
GREAT BRITAIN, *direct and Coastwise*	23,042,968	7,188,875	30,231,843	65,685*
AUSTRALIA,			852,392	
COASTWISE,	443,144	733,397	1,176,541	
CONTINENT,			497,969	98
NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,	43,914	309,122	353,036	
SAN FRANCISCO,	83,684	42,975	126,659	
MANILA,	64,247	72,775	137,622	
Total	23,993,260	25,972,950	51,317,172	67,391

* Includes 6,478 bales Thrown, 361 Coarse, and 566 Waste.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAI *to* GREAT BRITAIN, *(direct)*,

From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	SILK *Total Bales*
Aug 7	Mirage	716	London	453,904	256,841	710,745	579
Sept 6	Stornoway	527	..do	137,776	111,601	249,377	3,457
.. 18	Challenger	698	..do	221,600	218,800	440,400	3,139
.. 22	Jubilee	764	..do	37,533	728,336	765,869	2,329
Nov 7	Joseph Fletcher	672	..do	203,200	340,500	543,700	2,311
.. 14	Assyrian	555	..do	288,149	332,933	621,082	1,207
.. 25	Wellington	402	..do	61,357	253,952	315,309	1,171
.. 27	Strathmore	450	..do	429,255		429,255	1,351
.. 28	Lord of the Isles	691	..do	225,691	381,772	607,463	1,451
Dec 9	Amiens	511	..do	216,333	282,264	498,597	1,293
.. 12	Akbar	733	..do	678,200	201,700	879,900	645
.. 13	John Masterman	608	..do	453,593	262,037	715,630	703

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK, *from* SHANGHAI *to the* UNITED STATES,

From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds*	*Raw Silk.* Peculs	*Other Silk*	*Silk Piece Goods* Pieces
Oct 2	Fairy	629	New York		573,110	573,110	137:16		10,400
.. 9	Quickstep	523	..do		706,803	706,803	19:20		
.. 13	Hotspur	862	..do		831,290	831,290	222:19		12,570
.. 15	Pampero	1375	..do		1,265,254	1,265,254	196:89		2,775
.. 23	N. B. Palmer	1399	..do		1,277,100	1,277,100	25:02		10,500
.. 31	Mandarin	776	..do		718,461	718,461			
Nov 7	Eureka	1041	..do		1,054,328	1,054,328	30:09		
.. 8	Kate Hastings	448	..do		590,442	590,442			
.. 8	Sancho Panza	875	..do		861,500	861,500	39.95		4,000
.. 21	Ino	895	..do		639,258	639,258	48:94		
Dec 6	Oscar	648	..do	1,535	826,031	827,566	126:50		
Cleared	Swordfish	1034	..do		820,555	820,555	20:40		4,850
do	Isaac Jeanes	843	..do		943,133	943,133	51:77		

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* NORTH AMERICAN COLONIES,

From 1st July, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*

EXPORT *of* TEA *from* SHANGHAI *to the* SOUTH AUSTRALIAN COLONIES *(direct)*,

From 1st July, 1858.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Black Tea*	*Green Tea*	TEA *Total Pounds.*

EXPORT *of* SILK *from* SHANGHAI COASTWISE,

From 1st July, 1858, *to dates.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	SILK *Total Bales*
July 15	Formosa, str.,	750	Hongkong	1,276
Aug 2	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,051
.. 15	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	860
.. 15	Chusan, str.,	700	do.	2,699
Sept 2	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	72
.. 4	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,720
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	26
.. 21	Norna, str.	970	do.	3,023
.. 24	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	17
.. 29	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	1,282
Oct 4	Lanrick	283	do.	199
.. 5	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,829
.. 5	Mary F. Slade	199	do.	20
.. 19	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	10
.. 23	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	2,268
.. 29	Elizabeth	440	do....*viâ* Amoy	18
.. 30	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	10
Nov 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	1,904
.. 17	Christian	176	do.	34
.. 22	Formosa, str.,	750	do.	3,048
.. 28	Hellespont, str.,	330	do.	17
.. 25	Lanrick	283	do....*viâ* Fuchau	25
Dec 4	Yang-tsze, str.	700	do.	744
.. 7	Aden, str.,	812	do.	2,470

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Taels;*—Six Months, *Eight Taels;*—Three Months, *Four Taels:*—all payable in advance at *Shanghai* or *London.* SINGLE NUMBERS—To Subscribers, 2 *mace* 5 *can.;*—To Non-Subscribers, *Five mace.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Tael;*—each additional line or two lines, 2 *mace* 5 *can.* One half of these charges for repetitions. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

[*Edited, Printed, and Published Every Saturday, by* CHARLES SPENCER COMPTON, *Shanghai.*]